

# **TONE OF GERMAN NOTE RESENTED BY PRESS OF ENTIRE NATION**

servation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the light of existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects.

If the Imperial Government were derelict in these, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the Commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, defeated this expectation.

In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

## **ASKS FOR AMERICAN GUARANTEES.**

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhindered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same conditions as the above mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

## **BLAMES AMERICANS FOR ACCIDENTS.**

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings.

If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical pre-conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

Undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

## **GERMAN PRESS BACKS VON JAGOW IN LATEST NOTE**

Morgen Post Declares It is in Every Way Worthy of The Nation.

BERLIN (via London), July 10.—Commenting on the German reply of July 8 to the American note dated June 9, relative to Germany's submarine warfare and its effect on American interests, the Morgen Post to-day says:

"The answer in every way is worthy of Germany. It shows the calm of a good conscience, a willingness to lessen the fierceness of war as far as possible, and an upright wish to live in peace with America. But it also expresses a firm will not to abate one jot or tittle of Germany's rights. The answer clearly shows that the responsibility for the form of submarine warfare rests on Great Britain."

The Morgen Post quoted the American Note where it declared that the

"Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American ship masters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality," and says:

"This was a point on which American and German conceptions were opposed to each other, and it must be pointed out that this difference of opinion also is not compromised by the new German note, but that rather it still exists in its essential features."

The Morgen Post also says: "Feeling in the United States is changed from what it was at the time of the Lusitania sinking, and President Wilson will have to satisfy this new feeling in considering and answering the present note. That the note will meet unrestrained approval at the hands of a large part of Americans is certain."

The Lokal Anzeiger in its comment on the German note says: "The main point is that there is no surrender of the German standpoint as regards German interests and rights in face of the opinions of neutral powers. Proof that the standpoint which Germany assumes was forced upon Germany by England and that we cannot abandon it without surrendering the welfare of the German people is furnished in such a conclusive and convincing manner that Americans, if impartial, can say nothing against it."

## **FRENCH HOLD LABYRINTH AGAINST NEW GERMAN RUSH**

Paris War Office Says There Was No Gain on Either Side.

## **REPULSE AT SOUCHEZ.**

French Aviators Drop Twenty-Two Shells on German Railway Stations.

PARIS, July 10.—The French War Department to-day issued the following statement:

"In the region to the north of Arras certain attempts at attack on the part of the Germans last night directed against our positions on the road from Angres to Souchez were repulsed. At 'the Labyrinth' there was fighting last night with hand grenades, but without making a change in the front line of one side or the other.

"In the Champagne district, along the front between Perthes and Beausjour, between hill No. 196 and the fort, a German attack was met by the fire of our infantry and artillery and dispersed with perceptible losses.

"In Lorraine the enemy, numbering a battalion, attacked our positions near Leintrey, but they were repulsed. "There is nothing to report otherwise for the night with the exception of certain artillery engagements, notably in the Forest of Apremont, in the Forest of Le Preire, and at Pontenelle, where the enemy did not deliver any counter attack, but contented themselves with directing artillery fire on two different occasions against the positions they had lost.

"A recount of the prisoners made in the combat of July 5 gives a total of 81, including twenty-one officers. "French aviators yesterday bombarded the railroad stations at Arnayville and Blyonville, as well as the military barracks at Norroy. Twenty-two shells and 1,000 steel arrows were thrown down."

## **KING OF ITALY DIRECTING FIRE AT AUSTRIAN FORTS**

Speeds Up and Down the Lines Accompanied by Duke d'Aosta.

ROME, July 10.—Thousands of tons of metal are being hurled against the Austrian works along the Isonzo in a determined attempt to wreck the defenses to Gorizia. King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by his cousin, the Duke d'Aosta, is speeding up and down the Italian front, personally directing the artillery fire and encouraging his troops.

Italian aviators are raiding the Austrian front without challenge from the enemy's airplanes. Official dispatches to-day reported that the railway station at Nabresina has again been attacked from the air. Gen. Cadorna's despatches to-day reported that the heavy bombardment of Plateau Fort, in the Upper Ansel Valley is continuing and that part of the Austrian work is in flames. Elsewhere, he reported, several night attacks by the Austrians were repulsed.

During a vigorous attack north of Gorizia sixty-five Dalmatians threw up their hands in token of surrender, according to despatches received here to-day, but were instantly made targets for the Austrian riflemen. Twenty-eight were killed. Those who reached the Italian lines were treated with the greatest consideration.

A special to the Tribuna to-day reported the Austrians busy fortifying their lines of defense stretching from Trieste to Gratz and Vienna in preparation for an expected Italian invasion.

## **BRYAN IS PLEASED BY GERMAN ANSWER TO AMERICAN NOTE.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The latest German note was relayed to William Jennings Bryan over the long distance phone to Santa Cruz. Mr. Bryan declined to make any other comment than to say: "I am glad Germany has indicated a desire to reach a satisfactory understanding with the United States in this situation."

Berlin Announces Capture of a French Position in Champagne District.

## **MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.**

Progress Made in the Forest of Le Preire—Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

BERLIN, via London, July 10.—The German Army Headquarters Staff to-day gave out the following statement:

"Military activity was only slight along the entire front throughout the day. Three French attacks at Launois, on the southern slope of Hill 62, near Ban-de-Sapt, broke down under our artillery fire.

"During the night a projecting French trench was taken by storm in the Champagne district, northeast of the Beausjour farm. Joining this trench to the east we undertook a few successful mining explosions.

"Between Alilly and Apremont isolated fighting at close quarters took place.

"In the Forest of Le Preire we improved our new positions by making an advance. "Since the 4th of July 1,788 prisoners, including twenty-one officers, were taken, and three cannon, twelve machine guns and eighteen mine throwers were captured in the battles between the Meuse and the Moselle.

"At Leintrey, east of Lunville, night advances made by the enemy against our outer positions were repulsed."

## **ZEPPELINS COMING, DARKEN VATICAN, POPE IS NOTIFIED**

Rome Hears That Dirigibles Are in Austria Ready for Dash Over Adriatic.

ROME (via Paris), July 10.—German Zeppelin balloons, according to reports received in Rome, have been transported to the Austrian coast of the Adriatic Sea. Their object, it is said, is to fly across the Adriatic and to reach Rome.

The Italian Government has notified the Vatican and the Pope has ordered that the lights of the Apostolic Palace be dimmed or extinguished at an early hour. The Pope also has given instructions for the removal of art treasures from places exposed to damage by possible bombs.

Necessary preparations have been made by the Rome authorities to repel the airships. Special signaling posts have been established on the top of mountains and also on the height of Monte Mario, behind the Vatican. Night experiments already have been conducted with rockets and flashlights, with which the officials will be warned of the approach of any airship.

## **2,000 MORE CANADIAN TROOPS LAND IN ENGLAND; MANY ARE COLLEGE MEN.**

MONTREAL, July 10.—Word was received here to-day that the steamer Northland, with 2,000 Canadian troops on board, had arrived at Plymouth. Among the military units on this ship were the Second University Company under Capt. George C. McDonald, going to serve as reinforcements to the Princess Patricia Regiment. This includes a number of men from McGill University as well as graduates and undergraduates from Toronto, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria and other Canadian universities. A draft to reinforce the Twenty-seventh Battery was also on the ship.

Salary Goes on While Training as Soldiers.

The following notice has been posted in the big department store of B. Altman & Co.: "Participation in the manoeuvres which service in the National Guard or of the Naval Militia may require will not entail a loss of salary or vacation to those employees who are members of either organization."

## **WAR NEWS IN BRIEF**

The German reply to the American note on the Lusitania and submarine warfare has been published both in this country and in Germany, but the official text is not yet in the hands of the Washington Government. Pending its receipt and in the absence of President Wilson from the capital official comment is withheld.

Indication of the way the note is regarded in Germany is furnished by cabled excerpts from an editorial in the Berlin Morgen Post which declares the answer "in every way worthy of Germany" and expresses the conviction that the note "will meet unrestrained approval at the hands of a large part of Americans."

The Russian official statement reports the blocking of German attempts to advance toward Warsaw from the north and east and declares the offensive taken by the Russian armies below Lublin is developing. The Teutonic forces in this Southern Poland region are continuing to retreat, Petrograd declares, but are fighting stubbornly as they retreat.

A Petrograd correspondent says the Germans are sending strong reinforcements for the army in the south and it is believed there will shortly be an attempt by it to recover its lost initiative.

## **GERMANS TORPEDO AND SINK VESSELS OF THREE NATIONS**

Crews Saved; That of a Norwegian Ship Towed 25 Miles by Submarine.

LONDON, July 10.—Three steamships were reported sunk to-day by German submarines. One was the Norwegian ship Nordaas, which was torpedoed in the North Sea. Her crew is expected at Aberdeen, the boat carrying the sailors having been towed twenty-five miles by the submarine which sunk their ship.

The second ship reported torpedoed was an Italian vessel called the Clio. Her crew was rescued and landed at Liverpool.

The third victim was the British steamship Ellismore, which was shelled and then torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Cornish coast. The crew of twenty-one men, with the exception of the Norwegian fireman, who was killed by a shell, was saved.

The Ellismore was of 1,170 tons gross burden and was built in 1906 at Port Glasgow. She was 244 feet long, 36 feet beam and 16 feet deep. She was owned by the Staan Steamship Company, Ltd., of Manchester.

## **GERMANY'S REPLY IS RESENTED BY PRESS OF NATION**

(Continued from First Page.)

be a climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.

The New York Herald—Stripped of its cant about "humanity" . . . of its prating about Germany's previous contentions in behalf of "abolishment of the right of capture" . . . of its tirade against Great Britain and its altogether specious contention with regard to the Lusitania, the German answer to the United States is one of defiance.

The Indianapolis News—The note of the German Government entirely fails to meet the issues. The note is disappointing and discouragingly unsatisfactory.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—"The fatal fault in Germany's reply to the American note is that there is no disavowal of the assault on the Lusitania, no assurance of reparation or any assumption of responsibility and no adequate assurance against the recurrence of such a disaster. There can be no satisfactory settlement of the issue and friendly relations cannot permanently continue unless there shall be explanation in some form.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph—"The reply cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory, and its proposals will be regarded as impossible of acceptance. The evidence that Germany is continuing its play for delay is only too evident.

Chicago Post—Germany stands pat on the sinking of the Lusitania. Perfunctorily regretful for consequences, she justifies the act. The United States must recede from its position—or go further.

Chicago Journal—The German note is one of the most insolent and evasive messages ever addressed by the Government of one great nation to that of another. It repeats by inference the slander that the Lusitania was armed.

The Washington Star—"It may as well be recognized that the German answer to the American note constitutes a flat denial of the American demands. Instead of a repudiation of the homicidal attack on the Lusitania, the German Government assumes responsibility for and defends that crime. The German

Government has been asked whether in its relation with this Government and its citizens it proposes to conduct itself in a manner befitting a civilized nation. One subject to and regardless of international law. To this plain question a negative answer has been received and President Wilson now must consider and determine the American duty in the light of this fact.

Boston Transcript—"Without equivocation and with a politeness offensive, insinuating, Germany rejects all and all of our demands and attempts to bargain with respect to the future. What right have we to retain a seat among the self-respecting nations of the world, if we abandon our dead to their fate and bargain with the murderers for the safety of our living?"

San Francisco Chronicle—"From so much as has been made public the important point is that there is an entire absence of the slightest spirit. With this in mind if it is found that Germany is asking us to abridge certain of our rights on the high seas, we ought to be able to argue that issue without any indulgence in remarks calculated to arouse international animosity.

Des Moines Tribune—"Germany has decided that her submarine operations are important enough to the list of her enemies. President Wilson will now have to decide how important are the rights which she has set out to maintain.

Columbus Dispatch—"To the American appeal in the interests of a wide humanity the note offers some concessions that impute to us mere selfishness. Ways are offered, by adopting which Americans can be safe at sea, while the slaughter of other non-combatants goes on. . . . Germany tells the United States how it can escape. But it is sometimes worse to teach a lesson than to suffer.

The Louisville Times—"Months after the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany not only ignores every request made for reparation, but imposes rules and regulations of its own making, in disregard of neutral rights and international law, with which no self-respecting government can comply.

It is impossible to see how negotiations between two governments can continue on this basis. It would seem that the time has come for Mr. Wilson to act.

Baltimore News—"Unless we wish to recognize practical difficulties, the practical results of the war of reparation which England and Germany are waging and which Germany cites in her note as pertinent we have gone too far to stop.

Cincinnati Times-Star—"Not by any stretch of the imagination can the latest German note be described as meeting the chief demands made by the American Government. . . . However, so long as Germany does not actually persist in the course of following at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, there remains hope that any dispute will be kept within the bounds of diplomatic negotiation.

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph—"The second German reply to American protest against submarine warfare is as unsatisfactory as the first. Couched in the friendliest terms though it is, the Berlin Government yields nothing. Instead of agreeing to the American demands, the Berlin note proceeds to impose conditions and obligations on the United States.

## **EXPLOSIVE STOPS CAR.**

Motorcyclist Drops Dynamite and Trolley Stops in a Hurry.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 10.—As a trolley car of the Montclair-Caldwell Line was climbing a mountainous grade in Montclair this morning the motorman noticed a short distance ahead a man on a motor cycle. Something dropped from the rear of the machine. The man jumped off, ran back and dropped the trolley. The motorcyclist worked for the Pusco Contracting Company of Montclair and was carrying ten sticks of dynamite and it was one of them that fell.

## **BRYAN GOT ONE VOTE.**

OMAHA, July 10.—A non-partisan committee appointed by Gov. Morehead to select Nebraska's most distinguished citizen to accept an invitation to participate in certain proceedings at the San Francisco Exposition, unanimously chose Prof. Lawrence Bruner of the State University bore that reputation.

There were ten members of the committee and Mr. Bryan received but one vote, and that on the first ballot. On the two succeeding ballots Mr. Bryan did not receive a single vote.

## **ZIMMER AND DIDDLE MEET FOR GOLF TITLE**

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The triumph of the public golf course was seen to-day in the finale of the Central Golf Association at Highland. Ed Zimmer and Will Diddle, both products of the Riverdale course, met to decide the championship of five States (exclusive of Cook County) and Indiana. Riverdale is maintained by the city and has been pronounced the sportiest course in the State.

## **REPLY IS UNSATISFACTORY, OPINION IN WASHINGTON**

Secretary Lansing, at Request of Wilson, Will Take Note to Cornish as Soon as Official Text Is Received.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The German proposals in response to President Wilson's demands are unacceptable to the United States and will bring to a crisis the friendly relations between the United States and Germany is the generally expressed belief.

Secretary Lansing, it is announced, will go to Cornish as soon as he receives the official text of the German note, to go over it with the President.

The announcement followed a long distance telephone conversation between the President and his private secretary, Joseph Tumulty. It was questioned if the note would be received and decoded in time to let Lansing get away before Monday.

Secretary Lansing said he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the press version of the note, but until he had the official text before him he would not even make up his mind concerning it. He would not discuss it, he added, until it had been gone over by the President.

No one is able to predict what the course of the United States now will be. While many officials have not had time to read the reply, and there has hardly been time for those who have to study the document closely, little possibility is seen of the United States accepting and acting on the suggestions made by Germany.

It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question and had shifted, now emphasizing the conditions under which it would promise complete immunity from danger to Americans travelling even on American ships, a situation which since Germany's circular note with reference to neutral vessels received on May 11 had not been called into question.

Officials said the Lusitania question loomed up to-day more prominently than ever, as the result of the German justification of the vessel's destruction. It was not thought, however, that there would be any attempt on the part of the administration to write into any note anything in the nature of an ultimatum in this connection.

There will be no declaration that Germany must accept responsibility. Instead, it was said by officials close to the administration that President Wilson simply will repeat that the sinking was unjustified, letting the issue stand to be settled by diplomatic exchange.

On the other questions involved officials said they believed the President would stand firm.

The courteous wording of the German note was accepted as proof of a sincere desire at Berlin to reach an amicable settlement. It was not believed, however, that Germany has properly sensed the American viewpoint despite the voluminous correspondence already in evidence. This was looked on as the one thing that constitutes the real menace.

There is no intention, officials said, of making any threats to Germany. They expected the next note to express surprise that Germany should have misunderstood our general position—that unarmed merchantmen must be stopped and searched before being destroyed, whether they are belligerent or neutral. Germany will be asked also to make the concessions asked for in the note of June 9.

If the Germans choose to take offense at this it will be their own lookout, officials said. Their view was that America must simply stand firm and if a break should come, put the responsibility squarely up to Germany. It was deemed possible that the Kaiser would be asked if he has any suggestions to offer toward guaranteeing freedom of the seas and opening the door for a general discussion between the belligerents.

This, however, was declared to be completely a matter for the President to decide, officials saying they did not consider themselves familiar enough with his views to predict what he actually will do.

## **LONDON PAPERS CRITICISE LATEST NOTE FROM GERMANY.**

LONDON, July 10.—The London evening papers to-day unanimously predicted that the German reply will

## **The World "a Leader in Bringing Results"**

FRIDAY & LEHMANN Real Estate Brokers and Managers, 962 HALSEY STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, BROOKLYN BORO, N. Y.

New York World: You inserted the following ad. for us in your issue of Sunday, June 27, 1915:

STUTTEYBANT BROOKLYN—Full story and home—only one family dwelling—13 rooms, all improvements, fine block; only \$6,000.

We received a phone call on Tuesday inquiring about this property, an appointment was arranged for Wednesday to show this and several other properties; and on Friday (3 days after the ad. appeared in the paper) we sold the party a house on McDonough Street similar to the one advertised.

We believe that as a real estate advertising medium the New York World is still a leader in bringing results. Very truly yours, FRIDAY & LEHMANN, by F. A. Lehmann.

Advertise Your "Real Estate" in Next Sunday's World!